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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 15,098. 號八十九零千五萬一第 日三十月七年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1906. 六拜禮 號一月九年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 21st August, 1906. [a161]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [a153]

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1906.

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**THE
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Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [a33]

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Hongkong, 31st August, 1906. [a168]

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Classed 100 A1 Lloyd's.
Length B.P. 140 feet 5 inches.
Breadth 23 feet 5 inches.
Depth of Hold, 10 feet.
Tons Gross, 287.
Tons net, 92.
Dead weight, 200 Tons.
Draft laden, 12 feet 10.
Draft light, 10'-6" x 6'-6".
Engines, Triple
Horse-power { Nominal 64.
Indicated 650.
Cylinders diam. 13 in., 22½ in. and 35½ in.
Cylinder stroke, 27 in.
Boiler, One, S.E. Tubular.
Working Pressure, 180 lbs.
Consumption per day 7 Tons.
Average Speed, 11 knots.
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Steam Winch, One.
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For further Particulars, apply to—
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NAGASAKI. [a1549]

8th August, 1906.

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ALSO
To REDUCE our very large Stock of Various NOTE PAPERS and ENVELOPES,
We are making a large Reduction in Prices.

LISTS OF PRICES will be ready in a few days, forwarded to any Address on
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Hongkong, 30th August, 1906. [a32]

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No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a39]

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Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [a563]

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[a1348-5]

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MANAGER
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1459]

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[a1662] **WM. FARMER,**
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An Orchestra plays during Dinner on
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[a221] **THE MANAGER.**

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [a302]

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WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [a393]

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. Letters for publication should be written on the side of the paper only. No unsolicited communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.S.C. with K. Ltd. P.O. Box, No. 12, Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On August 31st, at 7, Stewart Terrace, Peak, the wife of the Honourable Mr. EDWARD OSBORNE, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1906.

The priest controls the peasant and the Pope controls the priest; otherwise, the present relations of the French Government and the Vatican would appear in the light of an archaic absurdity. Frenchmen in the Far East appear to be vastly indignant at the Pope's Encyclical to the French bishops, and before other nations can understand why they take Rome so seriously, they must review the situation. Once, of course, there was a temporal Power at the Vatican; and the renewed troubles between Church and State in France are chiefly due to the fact that a point of State etiquette happened to be viewed by the Vatican through the eye of diplomacy, rather than through the eye of religion. Many people not closely interested assume that the Government of France has fallen into atheistic hands, and that it is this which has incurred the displeasure of the Church, and provoked antipathetic legislation in contempt of that displeasure. Really, the cause of the trouble is much less worthy; it is almost ludicrous and certainly contemptible. President Louvet visited the KING OF ITALY early in 1904, and omitted at the same time to visit HIS HOLINESS THE POPE. Various reasons have been suggested for the omission, but none should be necessary. If modern piety were half as real as modern pretence. The Papal authorities, however, protested bitterly in a private note, which

was unfortunately later made public. The POPE strongly resented the action of M. LOUVER, as head of a Catholic State, pointedly recognising the Power that had deprived the Pope of his dominions. As a matter of fact, M. LOUVER had merely performed the necessary duty of returning a Royal visit, their Italian MAJESTIES having been in Paris the year before. Other Catholic Powers were circumscribed from Rome, and the publication of the protest aroused the indignation of the Republicans. The POPE ordered two bishops of Republican sympathies to resign and repair to Rome for disciplinary purposes; and in reply to this assertion of power, France recalled its ambassador from the Vatican. By this time the necessity of complete disestablishment had become fully apparent, and legislation to that end was started. The Vatican was accused by M. COMBES of having wilfully disregarded and violated the Concordat of 1801 by which, in return for recognition of State rights, NAPOLEON I. made an annual grant equivalent to £1,480,000, as some compensation for church property seized during the Revolution. Subsequent governments had arranged modifications of detail; but this principle remained intact, that the consent of the Civil Government was necessary for all appointments or dismissals of ecclesiastical dignitaries. The French government, therefore, could not submit to the Pope's attitude in the matter of the two bishops. Violent dissensions in the Chamber were only to be expected, but M. ROUVIER, succeeding M. COMBES last year showed that the noble ideal of liberty, equality, and fraternity must not be hindered by the tyranny of the casocock. Where before France legally recognised all religions, and made a grant to every sect that could boast of a hundred thousand adherents, now France washes its hands of them all; each sect must support itself and the State will not meddle, provided no sect presumes to meddle with the State. Education is removed entirely from church control, an example which Britain, as a Protestant country, should have been the first to set. By the law promulgated on December 9th, 1905, the churches are separated from the State, which is relieved from payment of salaries. The adherents of all creeds may form associations for public worship and all buildings actually used for public worship are to be made over after an inventory is taken of these various associations. Ecclesiastics over sixty years of age and with over thirty years of remunerative service under the State are entitled to a pension equal to three-fourths of that salary, and others according to their length of service. There are nearly forty thousand Catholic pensioners, seven hundred Protestants, and a few Jewish, who take about fr. 29,500,000 from the State. The POPE appears quite willing to goad the State into withdrawing this generous item, by his suicidal and unscriptural orders to the priesthood to resist the separation law. There may be, directly incited by the Church, which hungers still after temporal dominion, more disorders and fatalities. It is a sad thing to contemplate, but it is consoling to believe that the flowing tide is with the party of common-sense and human dignity, and that in time to come all Frenchmen will blush to think of the folly of those misguided predecessors who failed to recognise the rottenness of the pretensions for which they fought.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the issue of clean Bills of Health was resumed yesterday.

The S.S. *Oranien*, which arrived here from Chingwan-tao and Chefoo yesterday, has 1,521 coolies aboard, bound for South Africa.

The bar at the Singapore Supreme Court on August 23rd was crowded by all of the counsel practising in Singapore, who could possibly be present, when the recently appointed Chief Justice, Mr. Hyndman Jones, took his seat in his new and exalted capacity for the first time.

The following reference was in the *Hankow paper*:—We learn that Mr. Whittick, formerly an assistant master at a school in Hongkong and lately of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is severing his connection with the latter concern and resuming scholastic duties. He leaves this evening en route to Tsinanfu, where the newly founded school will benefit by his services.

The programme for the Kowloon Cricket Club concert to-night is very attractive. There is a pleasing variety of vocal and instrumental selections, and the artistes include Mrs. Jordan Miss North, Messrs. R. Hume, L. Bronghall, Groomer, A. F. Walston, G. R. Edwards, E. G. Jordan, A. E. Paine, Bristol, Burnett and Brongham, with the Band of the 129th Baluchis.

We would draw attention to the first of "Baoyan's" Jottings, in which our contributor gives a forecast of an interesting and important announcement which is expected to be officially announced before long. Since it has been truly a "long felt want," and the wonder is that it was never done before, we feel sure that Sir Matthew, Nathan and the gentleman who approached him will have the appreciation and gratitude of many parents.

Omitting cents, following were the total Customs collections for the June quarter at local ports. The figures in parentheses are for the corresponding quarter of 1905. Amoy Tls. 201,043 (189,145), Swatow Tls. 340,391 (375,471), Canton Tls. 720,347 (713,614), Kowloon Tls. 29,109 (26,804), Samshui Tls. 36,672 (44,231), and Wuchow Tls. 101,046 (137,935). The quarterly total for all thirty ports was Hongkong Tls. 8,960,971, against Tls. 9,613,371 in the same quarter of 1905.

The members of the German Reichsrath who are touring in the East arrived at Singapore on Aug. 23rd on board the N.D.L. *Prinz Heinrich*. The steamer had been acting almost in the capacity of a private yacht on this voyage, having been run close to the Riveira coast in order to let the parliamentarians get a good view, and round the neighbourhood of Sabang Bay. At Singapore (says the *Free Press*) they had quite a busy day's sightseeing. They visited Behn Meyers & Co's premises and gardens, went to the Botanical Gardens, and were shown the other sights of the place.

The whole system of Government in India is, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, unjust. It seems that "the Government of India is arbitrary and despotic as the Government of Russia ever was." This from any one else would have been called, and deservedly called, trash. How long will it be, asks Mr. Bryan, before "the quickened conscience of England's Christian people" will apply to England's greatest "colony" the doctrines of human brotherhood which have made the Anglo-Saxon race so great? Has he ever asked himself when a negro will become the President of the United States? Preliminary to that stage, the conscience must be sufficiently quickened not to tolerate hyperbolas.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Fitton, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
March "Pensioner," Doversy Selection from "The Belle of New York," Kerker Valse "Juste J'indigne," Valsedt, Gavotte Song "Mimosa," Elgar Chanson de Nuit, "Merrie England," German Selection from "La Cenerentola," Gabeau Mazurka "Rich Roy," Huro Szech Quartet "Rich Roy," Huro Dances Menuet—Dore D'Ouverture—Anchoy and Olive Quintone Soup—Potato, Fish—a la Croute Entree—Stewed Steak and Mushrooms, Eggless Parrot and Green Peas, Chicken Liver and Ham Patties, Curry—Lamb, Joints, etc.—Roast Eels of Beef and Yorkshire Pudding, Roast Capon and Broad Sauce, Boiled Cauliflower and Braised Bacon, Cold Potatoes, Corned Beef and Tomato Salad, Sweetmeats—Vermicelli Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Topsy Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

V.R.C. FEETE.

It was a happy suggestion which emanated from the V.R.C. committee to hold a swimming gala at night, and when it took practical shape last night the result was unanimously pronounced a distinct success. Kiteon lights illuminated the bathing area. Its rays danced on the rippling waves, and showed the gleaming bodies of the competitors, making a scene that was decidedly attractive. Its picturesque quality was of course enhanced by the dainty costumes of the ladies and the light garb of the gentlemen. It was feared at one time that the presence of a typhoon in the vicinity would affect the attendance, but fortunately all fears disappeared yesterday, and the number present was exceptionally large. The arrangements were all that could be desired, and a good night's sport was enjoyed. Results:—
Three Lengths Handicap. First heat, P. M. Remedios, 48 secs.; second heat, J. A. Lyon, 44 secs.; third heat, J. M. Roza Pereira, 48 secs.; fourth heat, A. H. Carroll 48 secs.; fifth heat, J. M. Lopes, 49 secs. Final, 1, Lyon; 2, Lopes. A keen struggle at the close. In the early stages the scratch men found they could not wipe off the handicap.

Plunging. Seventeen competitors entered. P. K. Tata, J. Withell and R. Lapsley were the three best. Tata failed to do so well on his second attempt and Withell won. A pleasant interlude was taken up with the antics of two "ladies" and two "gentlemen" on a boating excursion, which resulted in all four struggling in the water.

Tanning leader from springboard two prizes. One for best, M. A. R. Souza; worst J. W. Bains.

Challenge Team Race. Four teams entered, V. R. C. "B," 37th Co. R. G. A., Hongkong Yacht Club, and R. W. K. The struggle lay between V. R. C. and the R. G. A., the latter starting off with a lead. Bains, however, secured the first place for the V. R. C.

A polo match between scratch teams, though not on the programme, was introduced at the request of a number of spectators, and proved very exciting.

Life Saving Race. A big entry. First three to arrive were disqualified because "rescued" assisted. Hatton and Coe per won.

No one has any real sense of pathos who has not a sense of humour, and both these are the essence of true proportion.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

PREMIER'S WIFE DEAD.

LONDON, August 31st.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman, after a long illness, has died at Marienbad. (The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce, was married in 1880.)

COLONIAL TARIFF PROPOSAL.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Australian Government has proposed to Great Britain the establishment of a ten per cent. preference.

ALL RUSSIA DISORDERED.

LONDON, August 31st.

Disorders are now reported all over Russia.

Famine is spreading.

CRICKET RECORD.

LONDON, August 31st.

George Hirst of Yorkshire C. C. has made 2,000 runs and taken 200 wickets this season. This makes a new record for first class cricket.

MORE CHILI EARTHQUAKES.

LONDON, August 31st.

Heavy shocks of earthquake have again been felt in Chili.

ISLAMISM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 31st.

It has been arranged to build a Mahomedan mosque at Bayswater.

["REUTERS' SERVICE."]

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, August 29th.

It is now confirmed that the Wellman expedition to the North Pole has been abandoned.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 29th.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that an insurrection had been planned for October and that vast quantities of arms and explosives had been purchased; the insurrection had, however, been thwarted owing to the number of arrests of the conspirators.

The Tsar and the Grand Duke Nicholas were among the bearers of the coffin at General Minn's funeral yesterday.

A manifesto from the Labour party of the late Duma, to the army, says that the soldiers have sworn loyalty not only to the Tsar but to the Fatherland, which the Tsar has deceived. The manifesto urges the soldiers to fulfil their oath to the Fatherland and to fight for the authority of the people.

FAILURE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 29th.

A sensation has been caused in America by the failure of one of the strongest financial institutions in Philadelphia, a real-estate and trust company. The failure involves £1,400,000. The President of the company, a Mr. Nipple, a most prominent Presbyterian churchman, has committed suicide.

BOWLS.

The postponed lawn bowls match Civil Service v. Kowloon will take place to-day at 4 p.m. on the Civil Service Ground:—

CIVIL SERVICE TEAM.		KOWLOON TEAM.	
No. 1 Rink.	No. 2 Rink.	No. 1 Rink.	No. 2 Rink.
R. Dooan	E. Dawson	R. Dooan	E. Dawson
A. Blower	G. Badoock	A. Blower	G. Badoock
A. Brown	W. Fincher	A. Brown	W. Fincher
M. McIvor, skip	E. Benton, skip	M. McIvor, skip	E. Benton, skip
No. 3 Rink.	No. 4 Rink.	No. 3 Rink.	No. 4 Rink.
P. T. Lambie	B. Palmer	P. T. Lambie	B. Palmer
P. R. Adams	E. Stedman	P. R. Adams	E. Stedman
W. H. Kelly	C. H. Parkinson	W. H. Kelly	C. H. Parkinson
L. E. Brett, skip	J. A. Wheel, skip	L. E. Brett, skip	J. A. Wheel, skip

The Kowloon team is substantially the same as was published a fortnight ago.

It is regarded as noteworthy that we should have got through the month of August without a typhoon.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Missions to Seamen begs to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for \$47.49, being the proceeds of the concert kindly given by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on the 18th ult. He would also take this opportunity to thank the promoters and all who took part for their great kindness in the matter.

FRUITS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR H. J. W. GIDLEY.

The hearing of the charges of bribery proffered against Inspector Hubert J. W. Gidley of the Sanitary Board was continued. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Chak Hok-king was further examined. He said the notice produced was signed by defendant. It was first handed to him by Mok in witness' shop last year. After Mok gave him the paper he took it and showed it to the inspector. He saw defendant at his house and told him he was the owner of \$250 if he would exempt an owner from concreting his house. The inspector looked at the notice and said all right; he said he would go and inspect the house on the following day. Witness saw him inspect it. His coolie was also present. He could not remember whether any hole was dug in the floor. After the inspection witness asked defendant whether the floor was satisfactory, and defendant said it would do. At lunch time witness went to the inspector's house and handed him \$50. No one else was present. The \$50 was given him by Mok. The inspector on receiving the money gave witness \$10. Witness pointed out to the Court what he saw the inspector write on the notice. It read:—"Examined and found good. H. J. W. Gidley. 29.12.05 and 13 Benham Street West." This was written immediately after witness made the payment. Defendant first wrote it in pencil, and witness said "It is in pencil. They won't believe me. It might come off." Defendant then wrote it in ink, and witness took the paper to his shop and handed it to Mok.

Cross-examined—Witness did not assist his father in the business until one or two years before his death. He had been in the business twelve or thirteen years, and left school when he was a man. There was not another contractor firm here by the name of Lik Kee. Since his father died he had made a little money. In the contract to pull down Lane, Crawford's old premises he spent more money than he had received. After the Yuen Fat long affair he did not often go to see the defendant about more business. He had had no quarrel with him, and was aware that it was a criminal offence for defendant to accept bribes. Witness was not asked to give a receipt for the \$250.

Mr. Wilkinson—Are you aware that it is a criminal offence to induce a person to accept or offer bribes?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Bowley—I submit, your Worship, the witness is not bound to answer that question.

His Worship saw no objection to the question being answered.

Mr. Bowley—Honest not answer the question. My friend is asking him to incriminate himself, and he is entitled to the protection of the Court.

His Worship—He is not bound to answer any question that will tend to incriminate him, but I don't see that the question asked will.

Mr. Wilkinson—This is really a waste of time. As a matter of fact the question is the gist of the whole thing.

Mr. Bowley—This man is not on his trial for offering a bribe and need not answer the question unless he likes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Whether he is aware or not, the fact remains that he is guilty.

Mr. Bowley—If he has admitted the fact, he is not bound to admit guilty knowledge of the fact.

His Worship—I don't see any ground for his refusing to answer the question.

Mr. Bowley—If he has incriminated himself, he is not bound to incriminate himself further.

His Worship—My opinion is that the answer to the question will not tend to incriminate him, but I will make a note of the objection.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Are you not afraid of being prosecuted?

Witness—No. It was advertised in the newspapers that we were to tell the truth, and we would get the protection of the Commission.

Continuing, witness said he had never been otherwise than on friendly terms with the defendant. He turned round now because the Government had found defendant out. Defendant had never refused to get witness work, and now he pitied the defendant. Last year he had been to see Inspector Lambie about three times. It would not be about fifty or sixty times. During the last three years he had been at the branch office on several occasions, but he could not remember when he saw defendant. Witness' shop was in the defendant's district, but he did not know how long defendant had been on the district. He could not say whether an inspector had been to inspect his premises once in two months. His premises were in East Street, and the only other premises he represented were the Yuen Fat hong and those he mentioned yesterday.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you ever negotiated with other owners to get bribes?

His Worship—He needn't answer that question. (To the interpreter)—Ask him if he wishes to answer that question.

Witness—No.

Continuing, witness said he did not concreting for other owners than the Yuen Fat hong. He did work for eight or ten houses in Wanchai, but the work was very difficult to get. Sometimes his friends asked him to do it, they were the owners. When his friends were not owners, Mok got the business for him. So far as he knew Mok did not act as broker to other contractors. Mok endeavoured to ascertain whenever notices were sent to owners of houses by the Sanitary Board, and then he would try to get the work for witness. He allowed Mok a commission of 32 on every house; sometimes a little more, sometimes less. On the occasion when defendant gave him \$50 he gave Mok \$10

When the \$250 was paid to him he took it to defendant's house. He first went to see defendant at the office, but Mok did not go with him. Mok was present when the money was paid to witness, and when he (witness) went to defendant he left Mok behind in the shop, where he found him when he returned. He called on the inspector at his office between 10 and 11 a.m. There were a number of Chinese present, but he could not say whether Inspector Lambie was there. The desk opposite defendant's in the office was occupied by a Chinese clerk. Witness always conversed with the defendant in Chinese. He kept an account book in connection with his business, but had no record in his books of the portions of the two bribes he had received. Witness had not gone round with other inspectors to watch them examining concrete. Only the premises he had already mentioned were found satisfactory by the inspector, so far as he knew. The \$250 from the Yuen Fat hong was taken to him before the defendant had inspected the premises. He told the man who handed it to him that the inspector had not inspected the premises. Witness had been to school for five or six years, and left when he was twenty-one years of age.

Re-examined—When witness left school he was in the same class as defendant's older brother, who sat next him in the class. He was rebuilding part of Lane, Crawford's old premises, but the work was not finished yet. Before he saw the notice in the newspapers about the Commission he did not speak to anyone about defendant. He had his house limewashed twice a year. Mr. Lambie, and not defendant, looked after that.

Mr. Chank-king, sworn, said he was a dealer in preserved fruits. His shop name was Sun Tak-ang. In November last year he was occupying Nos. 138, 142, 144 and 150 Queen's Road West. A sanitary inspector then called and inspected the ground surfaces of the four houses. The inspector was accompanied by a Chinaman who carried a pick. A small hole about ten inches square was cut in the ground surface of two of the houses. The holes had since been repaired by his foki, but the Sanitary Board had not paid for them.

Cross-examined—Witness went to each of the houses with the inspector when he examined the floors. He saw the concret, laid, and it was very well laid.

Re-examined—That was about six or seven years ago.

Cheung Cho said he was a carpenter carrying on business at 148 Queen's Road West. He remembered a sanitary inspector calling to inspect the ground surface of his shop last year. The inspector did not dig a hole in the floor.

Cross-examined—Two or three men accompanied the inspector when he called at witness' premises. The inspector went all round the place and then he called several times to inspect.

Re-examined—There was not more than one thumping of the floor.

The case was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

THE OPIUM FARM.

BEING DROP IN PURCHASE PRICE.

Tenders for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm closed at the Colonial Secretary's Office at noon yesterday. As was anticipated, there was a heavy drop in the purchase price, so that the Government will have to devote other means to raise the \$49,000 worth of revenue which will be lost by the acceptance of the highest tender.

The successful tenderer was Lok Yau, the present farmer, and the amount of his tender was \$121,000 per month. On the last occasion when tenders were called his offer of \$185,000 per month for the privileges connected with the farm was accepted by Government. During the year, however, the heavy losses which he sustained induced the Government to reduce his monthly payment to \$170,000, and even then the business was not flourishing.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

August 30th.

AN UNIMPORTANT ELECTION.

On Sunday, the 2nd proximo, there will be an election by the Macao citizens of a representative to St. Bento, Portugal. As the election is not of much importance, I believe that it will prove a very tame affair, only those who are compelled to vote will do so. The independent voters know that Timor (the sister colony) will elect whom they or the Government wants. I understand, however, that this will be the last election of the kind, as Macao will have to elect its own representative independently of Timor the next time. More interest will then be given to the election.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday's weather was very threatening, and the glass fell very low. We thought that a typhoon was going to visit us. The inner harbour was full of fishing and other junks which have come in for shelter. H. M. S. *Maarten* was also here. The weather to-day has improved on the whole, but it is raining hard.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN?

This morning as the bathers were as usual having their dip on the beach opposite the Bay View House a strange animal of several feet in length was observed by those on the sands. The bathers were at once apprized of the danger, and they immediately quit the water. The animal appeared like a crocodile and was about ten or twelve feet long. Sportmen are keeping a watch for this monster, which has somewhat intimidated and reduced the usual crowd of bathers in this much frequented spot.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

The power of the private individual in a Crown Colony like this, where representative government is not contemplated, is greater than would appear at first sight. This fact is illustrated by the following incident, which also shows the Governor in a pleasant light. It has long been a grievance that the European children on the lower level were not so fortunate as those living on the Peak, where the Government had provided a playground for them. Most of the young folks are of course sent to the Gardens, but as they have to keep to the paths there is not much opportunity for them to romp and play. Animated with a desire to do something to brighten the lives of the little folks who do not dwell on the Peak a resident, I am informed, wrote to the Governor, drawing His Excellency's attention to the need for a playground for those children. The letter was not without result. With his usual courtesy, the Governor acknowledged the letter and invited the writer to meet him at the Gardens and discuss the position. The gentleman attended and found His Excellency ready to hear his propositions. Inquiry followed, and, while not officially announced yet, it is understood that the green in the Gardens will be set apart as a playground for children.

Gossip is still busy over the proceedings of the Government Commission, and though little of their doings has become public property, it is apparent from recent events that there are likely to be some startling disclosures. The sessions of the past fortnight have been the arrest of two sanitary inspectors on charges of bribery, and the trial at the Criminal Sessions a few weeks hence will be followed with the greatest interest by all members of the community.

Apparently the Commission has entered on a much bigger undertaking than was at first anticipated. Since the invitation was issued to those in a position to give evidence to come forward as witnesses there have been many fresh sources of information opened to the Commission, and, while one cannot expect an inside knowledge of the secret deliberations of this body, there are good grounds for believing that the inquiry is likely to be thorough and searching, and certainly much more protected than six months which was the first modest estimate of the duration of the Commission.

Yesterday, as all interested in local finance were aware, the dollar was worth 2.2. This is the highest price it has reached for many years—indeed we have to go back to 1896 to find the dollar representing so great a value, and then the average for the year was 2.2, while for the two previous years the average worked out at 2.1. Of course everyone knows that the dollar is only about half the value that it was thirty years ago. In 1874 the average for the year was 4.2. Then the average fell each year by about one penny, sometimes greater and sometimes less fluctuations, but the greatest drop took place in the beginning of the nineties, when for three years there was a decline of about fourpence noticeable between each January and December. Since 1894 the dollar has remained in the region of two shillings, and though it rose to 2s 2d two years later it had a big fall in 1902 and 1903.

Naturally the high rate of exchange is the source of much jubilation to those who stand to gain by sending remittances home, and the cause of growing anxiety to those who are paid on the sterling basis and monthly see their salaries becoming smaller and smaller. In some of the large houses of the Colony there are men who have received the usual annual increments, yet the remuneration they draw is less than when they began here three and four years ago. Those in the public service, though hopeful as to the future, are still complaining of dwindling salaries, and crying out for compensation. It is now quite three months since the Hon. Mr. Hewitt raised the question in the Legislative Council, when he was told that the Government was already in communication with the Home Government on the subject. Perhaps it might be well to ask if an answer has yet been received. The Commission itself will doubtless take in consideration the situation of those men who are receiving much less salary than they used to do, owing to the system.

The trouble, however, is not due so much to the fluctuations of exchange as to the fact that two systems of currency are employed. Either we should adopt the sterling basis of the homeland or else adhere exclusively to the form of the decimal system which is really the currency of the Colony. Cash transactions calculated in sterling and completed in dollars and cents will never be satisfactory, and though they will always be an element of speculation in the rise and fall of the dollar, the conflict of interests occasioned by two systems being employed would disappear were the sterling basis to be eliminated from business transactions within the Colony.

It is doubtful even if the fixing of the dollar, which so many regard as a "consummation devoutly to be wished," would be so advantageous as its advocates claim. True, it would eliminate much of the speculation that at present is so undesirable and would help to steady certain commercial relationships, but at the same time it would be liable to serious consequences were the price of silver to fall to any extent in the great empire on which we depend for our trade. The experience of Singapore is not very encouraging, where many business houses report serious losses and some have been brought to bankruptcy. On the whole it seems better to tolerate the ills that we know rather than risk greater by hasty and ill-considered attempts at standardisation.

DANYAN.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, August 31st.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOSPRETZ.
(First Police Magistrate).

CHARGED ONE ANOTHER.

Two old Chinese women were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at West Point Police Station.

From the evidence it appeared that after the defendants had had a light one of them went to the Police Station with the object of having the other arrested. She was giving the inspector her version of the affair, when the other appeared to tell her story, which was diametrically opposed to the first woman's. The inspector advised them to go away and let the matter drop. They left the station, but evidently when humiliated bound the quarrel was renewed, and some time afterwards they again appeared in the charge room, each in the other's relentless grip. With a volubility for which the Chinese nation is noted they both proceeded to relate their tales of woe to the inspector, but he proved an unsympathetic listener. Perhaps he was annoyed because they did not take his advice and go quietly home. He reminded them that a police station was not the place in which to create a disturbance, and told them they stood charged with behaving in a disorderly manner. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 in each case, and bound each of the defendants over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND
Police Magistrate).

TRESPASSERS.

Twenty-six junk masters were charged with trespassing on Crown land at Hunglung Bay.

His Worship discharged the defendants, but warned them to shift their quarters before Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

Sir, Exchange is up again, the dollar is quoted at 2s 2d.

A local hotel which charges in sterling at a maximum of two shillings, presents me with a bill for £20, followed by a simple calculation that \$20 will be accepted in lieu of the £20.

But I can buy twenty golden sovereigns in the Colony for \$180, allowing a substantial margin for the Bank. The bill is for £20, must the hotel accept twenty sovereigns? If it does, I gain \$14. Yours emphatically,
FOUR PER CENT.

A ROYAL BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands, who was born in 1890. The Acting Dutch Consul-General, Dr. A. Van de Sande Bakhyzen, held a reception at the Hongkong Hotel, and many visitors, including the representatives of the Governor, the General Commanding, and the Commodore, attended and expressed their good wishes and drank to the health of Her Majesty.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—2nd September, Sunday, 12th after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Psalms, Obedience, Stabat Mater, Te Deum, and E. flat: Benedictus, Gloria in G. Anthem, "O Saviour of the World."—Gospel, Luke 14. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Gloria in F. Hymn, 245. Evening (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Magnificat, Sanctus, Nunc Dimittis, Mass, Hymns, 240, 268 and 28. N.B. Organ Recital Tuesday next, 5.20 p.m.

St. Patrick's Church, Queen's Road West. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer (11 a.m.). Venite, Anthem, Te Deum, Hallelujah, Hymns, 9, 46, 176 and 219; Kyrie, Gloria, Holy Communion (12.45). Evening Prayer, 6.30. Cantate, Credo, Mass, Hymns: 12, 25, 281 and 435.

The Church launch *Prospere*, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the service, between 9.15 and 9.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Penman" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappreciated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided. The service on Sunday School 10.15 a.m.

Ashley Road Hall, Kowloon, No. 6, Ground Floor.—Services, 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. Bible Class, Thursday 7 p.m. General Meeting, Saturday 7 p.m. Prayers, 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 30th at 12.30 p.m.—Signal lowered. On the 31st at 11.35 a.m.—Except over N. China and Japan, the barometer has risen generally, particularly over Formosa and the S. and E. coasts of China.

The typhoon has lifted up rapidly during the past 24 hours. It is shown this morning as an elongated depression lying between the S. coast of China and the Yangtze. Pressure is highest over Japan. It exceeds the normal by about 0.1 inch over this area and the Locheoo, and is in defect a high amount along the China coast.

Pressure is probably high, also, to the N.W. of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood Light to moderate S.E. winds, light to moderate S.E. showers.

Formosa Channel S.E. winds, fresh to moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Variable winds, light to moderate.

MR. BRYAN AND INDIA.

THE DEMAGOGUE SNUBBED.

The following pertinent answer to Mr. Bryan's comments on English rule in India appeared in the *Times of India*:

"Do tell," when we settled in America and grew into a people, what did we do for the children of the soil? It seems that Independent America, speaking by the tongue of Mr. Bryan, wishes now to teach us "justice" in our ruling of India, of the children of the soil.

But surely, from the American point of view, we did not start rightly? We have not exterminated any of the races we found here. We made no slaves. We have not kept the people in ignorance. If we had, we might now perhaps be wealthy and comfortable as our American brothers, who are so anxious to teach their grandmothers to suck eggs.

Our sons tell in India not merely to serve India but to serve our Empire. They are paid for their services and give the best of their powers in return. Duty is their watchword and they set upon it without any slyly sentiment. India has to be ruled, not taught, as long as England's King is Emperor of India.

So gentle is our rule that the people here for given us are their conquerors. We ourselves forget it. Perhaps America (Mr. Bryan) never knew it. He seems to have much to learn about our rule in India.

The same paper devotes a long editorial to him, from which we extract the following:

When Mr. William Jennings Bryan visited the Philippines he wrote some articles for an American newspaper. The journals of Manila published and edited by his own countrymen—afterwards said that Mr. Bryan's observations were so preposterously and outrageously misleading and untrue that they did not consider them worth reprinting or replying to; they preferred to treat them with silent contempt. That was the attitude which we had originally intended to take towards the extraordinary diatribe on British rule in India which Mr. Bryan has addressed to the *New York Sun*. Reasoned and informed arguments we are willing to debate; but the emanations of blustering ignorance can be disregarded. We felt very much as Martin Chuzzlewit felt in the presence of that oratorical hero, General Cyrus Choke of the United States Militia, with whose characteristics Mr. Bryan seems to have much in common. There is no arguing with a man who will assure you that Queen Victoria lived in the Tower of London; one knows that if one demonstrates the contrary, the only rejoinder of the "Child of Freedom" will be, like that of Mr. Eliphaz Pogram, that "his beautiful answer to the Despot and the Tyrant is, that his bright home is in the Settin Sun." It may sound a little inconsequent to those accustomed to a dispassionate and a fairer, but it gives the measure of Mr. Bryan's mental attitude and intellectual capacity. He captured half America by a phrase; and, as might perhaps have been expected from one whose education is chiefly vocabulary, he condemns British rule in India, without knowledge, without adequate enquiry, without the slightest attempt to verify his reckless and almost wholly inaccurate statements, in a cascade of rhetorical and stiffening sentences. Our only reason for not now adhering to our original resolve is that Mr. Bryan's article has been widely reprinted by the native press in India, and we have received many letters urging that some notice should be taken of it.

Mr. Bryan was received everywhere in India with that polite and hospitable attention which is always accorded to a distinguished statesman. To some extent, this was due to a real interest in the personality of Mr. Bryan himself, the man who can command the suffrages of millions of Americans is presumably worthy of a respectful and hearty greeting. But the reception Mr. Bryan was accorded was due still more to a desire to do honour, through him, to the great American nation, whose support he had so largely received, and whose President he may be expected to become. Any man who always had a warm welcome in India, a land in which they saw such a deep and genuine interest, and we trust this may always be so. Instincts of the courtesy due to guests prevented some of the "legalised pillagers" of India, the phrase is Mr. Bryan's own kindly coinage, from telling him things which might have had a salutary effect upon an ordinary man, less prone to exaggerate his own importance. He was so convinced, so to say, that Queen Victoria's habitation was the Tower. No one cared to tell Mr. Bryan, for instance, that the topic on which he elected to address the vast native audience which assembled to hear him in the Bombay Town Hall, was utterly unsuited to the occasion, and considering the religious convictions of almost the whole of his hearers was calculated to offend at its own ostentatious character which no experienced Englishman would dream of delivering in such a gathering. And when, on the strength of two or three weeks' perambulation of India in railway trains, Mr. Bryan proceeded occasionally to expound with roiling and reverberant confidence his own remarkable ideas as to how India should be governed, and out of the depths of his own consciousness to issue forth the words of Nebraska and fitted them to the Orient, he was invariably listened to in surprised but politely silent attention. "Oh! the depressing institution of that British Empire!" ejaculated Mr. Jefferson Brick on a memorable occasion; but though by the time Mr. Bryan sailed there was a tolerably wide-spread impression that he had been a distinguished family, Mr. Jefferson Brick in point of political convictions, those thoughts were left unspoken. No one wants to deny to Mr. Bryan or any other foreign politician the right to express himself with the utmost freedom and candour regarding the administration of India; but there are certain things which we are entitled to expect from a man of his apparent eminence. Before he makes sweeping statements, he should at least take pains to ascertain their accuracy. Mr. Bryan plainly did nothing of the sort. He selected a couple of volumes which, as every student of Indian politics knows, teem with misleading generalisations, and he evolved an article which is in many respects the most absurd perversion of realities which we have ever seen. And manifestly he did so, not to convey what he really thought, but to be asked to crush upon the Indian mind the burden of a quarter of a million sterling. The question of the share of the native states in opium cultivation is universally recognised to be most delicate. They cannot very well be forbidden to grow poppies. Mr. Morley admitted that. If a prohibition is enforced in Bengal, the immediate result will be a large extension of the crop in native India, and the export trade in Malwa opium could only be killed by enormous excise duties. The feeling in native states if such a step were taken can be readily imagined. There are a good many self-selected spokesmen for the people of India existing in England just now; but we wish that some of them would endeavour to ascertain the real views of those directly concerned, on these points. If the Government of India is to be asked to crush upon the Indian mind the strength of an Edict not likely to be worth the vellum on which it is expressed, and not likely to reduce the consumption of opium in China by a single pie, we think we know what the answer of the people of India will be.

INDIAN VIEWS OF THE OPIUM QUESTION.

PARLIAMENT'S "COMPLACENT IGNORANCE."

"Hear the other side" is a good maxim, and the following arguments from the Indian Press are worth noting.

One journal, referring to the *Times*' forecast of a Peking proposal, says:— "Any sane foreigner, looking at the kind of kind emanating from Peking must necessarily be treated with respect, but we trust that there will be no hasty decision in the country to curtail the cultivation of a crop upon which large numbers of Indian peasants depend for their livelihood, for no better assurance than that afforded by an Imperial Chinese Edict. In that case of complacent ignorance, the present House of Commons is perhaps not very clearly realised that an Edict from the Son of Heaven does not necessarily produce any executive action whatever. The attitude of the mandarin towards orders from Peking often closely illustrates the remarkable theory propounded in a well-known comic opera. A Colonial potentate who was a leading character in the opera, had ordered the lotto to be executed. Afterwards he found the condemned man walking about, and summoned the Lord High Executioner, and demanded an explanation. 'Your Majesty,' was the reply 'ordered the man to be beheaded. When Your Majesty says that a thing is to be done, the thing is as good as done already. Therefore this man is practically dead. In fact, to us he is dead. Your sacred word suffices.' In that spirit a good many Edicts from the Forbidden City are regarded. Chinese Edicts denouncing the cultivation of opium are no new thing. The first Edict against it was issued in 1729, and heavy pains and penalties have been threatened against both the use of the poppy and the growth of opium at periodical intervals ever since. No one in the Middle Kingdom seems to have paid the slightest attention to them, and the officials have not only never enforced them, but have habitually connived at their infringement. Formerly opium was only grown in certain provinces of China; to-day it is extensively cultivated all over the Chinese Empire. Every traveller whose knowledge of the country is not confined to the Peking region, who has seen the poppy fields far to the north, where poppies are sparse and cultivation scanty, you may see patches of tall poppies growing in little enclosures on the hillside and in bottom lands, and the cultivator dexterously pinching the capsules and collecting the opium juice in his little tin pot.

"The *Times of India* says:—While we are far from wishing to denigrate any sincere attempt of the Chinese Government to reduce poppy cultivation, we maintain a resolute disbelief in their ability to do so, and we are convinced that the bulk of the mandarinate will continue to connive at the evasion of any Edict that may be issued. The cultivators would strenuously resist any attempt at reduction; the officials, who derive a profit from the crop, as they do from everything that means money in China, are certain to make any fresh Edict futile. We believe if any attempt is made to come to an arrangement with the Indian Government on the strength of the suggested Imperial Edict, it will be utilised simply to foster an extension of opium cultivation in China. Already the high price of Indian opium is having that effect. The indigenous product sells for half the price of the atium in China, and therefore its cultivation is stimulated. An Imperial Edict would strengthen this tendency. The mandarin cannot touch the opium derived by the Imperial Chinese Government from the duty on imported opium; but every additional acre of land brought under poppies would give them a fresh opportunity for 'squeeze.' If it could be shown that the projected agreement would really result in a genuine diminution in the consumption of opium in China, the Government of India would be morally bound to enter into it; but the considerations we have set forth, which are not expressed at random, indicate the imperative necessity for searching enquiry and careful consideration before any binding pledges are recorded. The empty assurance of the Chinese Government would not suffice; there would have to be definite and verifiable proof that the Edict was being adhered to. This is not merely a question of the revenue of the Government of India; it concerns the material well-being of hundreds of thousands of the people of this country. The question of revenue is admittedly a very important. India cannot afford to sacrifice lightly even the £3,000,000 sterling to which the opium revenue has fallen. Mr. Theodore Taylor, in the recent debate in the House of Commons, suggested that England ought to make good the deficiency. We should like to see the present or any other Parliament adopting such a suggestion; plenty of sentiment, but not a single shilling, is the extent of the offer likely to be made. Sir Henry Cotton told the House that he 'believed the people of India would gladly agree that the three millions received from China should be set to the Indian Empire.' He was answered by the native journal which told him that he had better let the people of India speak for themselves; and that while there was a good deal of the spirit of remembrance among them, they were not willing to lose with alacrity a sum of £3,000,000 sterling. Moreover, said the same authority, if the loss could be made good by a reduction of military expenditure, why not reduce the salt tax or the burden on land, and benefit the people of India by such a reduction, rather than the poppy growers of China. But the Government revenue only represents a part of the loss to the people of this country. Dr. Rutherford, another of the 'experts' who illuminate this debate, told the House that the loss to India would be three or four millions. The real value of the Bengal poppy crop is close upon £7,000,000 in good years, and the industry gives employment in such years to a million and a half cultivators. There is also a considerable crop in the Punjab, not included in these figures. Further, the Malwa opium grown in native states represents to the country a further sum of over £5,000,000 sterling in favourable years. The value of Malwa poppy seed alone, exported from Malwa opium, amounts in good years to over a quarter of a million sterling. The question of the share of the native states in opium cultivation is universally recognised to be most delicate. They cannot very well be forbidden to grow poppies. Mr. Morley admitted that. If a prohibition is enforced in Bengal, the immediate result will be a large extension of the crop in native India, and the export trade in Malwa opium could only be killed by enormous excise duties. The feeling in native states if such a step were taken can be readily imagined. There are a good many self-selected spokesmen for the people of India existing in England just now; but we wish that some of them would endeavour to ascertain the real views of those directly concerned, on these points. If the Government of India is to be asked to crush upon the Indian mind the strength of an Edict not likely to be worth the vellum on which it is expressed, and not likely to reduce the consumption of opium in China by a single pie, we think we know what the answer of the people of India will be.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK £3-12-6d. \$38.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-0d.) \$60.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[35]

THE CHAMPAGNE

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MOET & CHANDON.

DRY IMPERIAL.

GOLD FOIL.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$57.00
24 " \$60.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE DISBANDED GUARDS.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOPE.

"I hope that it may be possible for me, or at any rate my successor, to see a 3rd Battalion of the Scots Guards carrying the same colours again."

The King's voice trembled a little when in the grounds of Buckingham Palace on July 28 he ended his farewell speech to the 3rd Scots Guards with these words.

The scene was a fine one, as the battalion, headed by their pipers in royal tartan, swung over the lawn from the archway at Constitution Hill. The leafy trees in the background threw into relief the gold and scarlet uniforms and added to the splendid appearance of the battalion. Not even the most rabid Little Englander could look unmoved on the disbandment of such a fine body of men.

When it came to the parade ground the battalion halted, "dressed," and then, with a little ripple, sprang to attention as the King, in uniform, stepped from the windows of the palace. As his Majesty reached the parade ground the strains of the National Anthem rang out.

"The King passed down the ranks in a formal inspection of the battalion, and then to the music of the regimental air seven hundred of the finest men in the Army" marched past him for the last time.

When it was over and a hollow square had been formed, his Majesty advanced within the space, and made the following farewell speech:—

"Colonel Drummond, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards—My Government has considered it necessary to reduce the expenses of the Army, in consequence of which there is to be a reduction both of our Artillery and Infantry, and in this reduction your battalion is included.

"I have, therefore, ordered you to come home to-day, that I might inspect you and express to you my appreciation of your services with the battalion, which will shortly come to exist.

"Let me congratulate you, Colonel Drummond, on the battalion under your command. I never saw a finer body of officers and men, and it is with sincere regret that I part with you. You have done your duty well during the six years you have been in existence.

"It is just over five years since I presented to the battalion the colours which will shortly be relinquished by you, and which were to have been given to you by my revered mother, Queen Victoria.

"I hope that you will later, when your duties are over, confide those colours to my care. I shall always treasure them religiously, and carefully at Buckingham Palace, as I hope that it may be possible for me, or at any rate my successor, to see a 3rd Battalion of the Scots Guards carrying the same colours again."

The speech was heard in deep silence, and not a movement broke the rigidity of the ranks as Colonel Drummond stepped forward to reply.

Afterwards his Majesty conferred on Colonel Drummond the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

With his Majesty were the Queen, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Sparta (in the uniform of a general of the Greek army), and the Duke of Connaught, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson and the Hon. John Ward, in attendance on the King, General Lord Methuen, Colonel of the Scots Guards, and Colonel P. W. Romilly, commanding the regiment.

The Queen, ever anxious to preserve permanent records of notable occasions, took photographs of the parade.

The ceremony was orderly, the official relinquishing of the colours, which will not be finally handed over until the battalion is disbanded.

Probably Colonel Drummond will take his command to Fribourg next month; and some time later on—perhaps when the Guards are changing quarters in October—officers and men will say good-bye to each other, and a splendid unit, built up by good discipline and good comradeship, will be lost to the Army.

Once a woman is absolutely dead certain of a man's undying devotion all effort is at an end. From the moment the conviction establishes itself in her mind that her husband will never change the coarseness of his hair, and relaxes into any odd rag of a tea-gown when dining alone with him. If it were not for the inconceivable of man every woman would be a hopeless frump.

GRATEFUL MOTHERS
GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH
CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her little child who also had sore eyes, and this little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Thomas & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS

Cured by One Box of Cuticura

After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at for twelve months, but her eyes continued to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day sitting on the street by a Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depot, London, 21, Chancery Lane. Paris, 10, Rue de la Paix. New York, 10, Broadway. Sydney, 10, Market Street. Melbourne, 10, Collins Street. Hong Kong, 10, Queen's Road Central. Singapore, 10, Raffles Place. Calcutta, 10, Esplanade. Bombay, 10, Fort Street. Madras, 10, Market Street. Rangoon, 10, Bazaar Street. Batavia, 10, Kramat Street. Singapore, 10, Raffles Place. Calcutta, 10, Esplanade. Bombay, 10, Fort Street. Madras, 10, Market Street. Rangoon, 10, Bazaar Street. Batavia, 10, Kramat Street.

Get Mail Free "How to Cure Sore Eyes."

36 15

PHILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

The agitation for independence in the Philippines is growing as the time for the national assembly draws near. Three of the leading members of the party which asks for immediate independence are going to the States to see Mr. Bryan, believing that if he is elected he will try to give political liberty at once. The *Cebuensis* says:—

"They should go primed with figures showing that the country can support itself, maintain its own army and navy, and defend itself against the attack of any foreign Power, that independence is wanted by the majority of the eight millions of Filipinos, and that the fullest protection will be given to foreigners and their property. These are the questions that will be asked them by those opposed to them and by those who agree with them. If they can make plain these things; that they have the great majority of the natives of all tribes with them; that the government will be of all the people; that they can police the islands inside and out, and that the United States will not be called upon by the nationals of other countries for protection against aggression or injury, then they will not have a hard job. They are also going to urge the election of Bryan to the Presidency. They should be careful first, for the success of their own plans, to pledge Bryan to the giving of immediate independence to the Philippines. We are assured that Bryan believes this impossible and unwise. Therefore to avert a grievous disappointment Senator Lopez K. Santos and his associates should get it in writing. Of course, the United States would have to be paid the sums it has spent here on permanent improvements, amounting to many millions. The taxpayers at home would demand this.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylan Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 30th Aug., and is expected here on the 10th Sept.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 31st Aug., and is expected here on the 3rd Sept., a.m.

The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Stenor*, from Pacific ports, left Kobe on the 31st Aug. for this port via Moji and Nagasaki, and is due here on the 8th Sept.

TEAMSHIP COMPANY. LD. AND INA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHON"	On 2nd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NOYUN"	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 27th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 11th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and SUEZ	"PELEUS"	On 20th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	On 25th September.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 30th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKO.	"NINGCHOW"	On 29th September.
HAMA	"STENTOR"	On 8th September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	On 8th September.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (3-10)

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"NINGTO"	On 1st September.
MANILA, SHANGHAI and YOKO	"KASHING"	On 1st September.
SHANGHAI and YOKO	"TAMING"	On 4th September.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"TIENSIN"	On 4th September.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KIUKIANG"	On 5th September.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th September.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"HUICHOW"	On 7th September.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th October.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Univalued Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (11)

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration.)	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept.	6th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, 27th Sept.	15th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct.	27th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Oct.	12th Nov.
"TARTAR" 4,425	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct.	24th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov.	5th Dec.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 240; via New York 262.

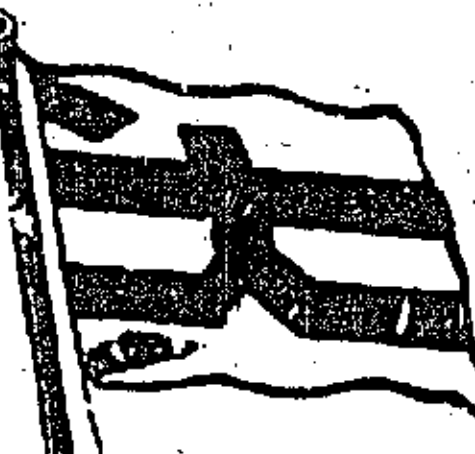
Intermediate on Steamers at 240, and at Land Railways at 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.



OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSHUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" S. TAGAMI	SUNDAY, 2nd Sept. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" T. SURUGA	THURSDAY, 6th Sept. at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"AKASHI MARU" J. A. MERLIN	WEDNESDAY, 5th Sept., at Noon.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsides. Unvalued Table.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA and NAGASAKI, MOJI & KOBE	A.W. Anderson, R.N.R.	About 2nd September	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA T. H. HIDE, R.N.R.	About 6th September	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA R. A. PETERS	Noon, 8th September	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA JAPAN	S. Barcham	About 12th September	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 12th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 26th September
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 10th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 7th November
ROON	WEDNESDAY 21st November
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY 5th December
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 19th December

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 27th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1906, at Noon the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Fr. von Letten-Petersen, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 10th Sept. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. and will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR: 1st Class 0 0 0, 2nd Class 0 0 0, 3rd Class 0 0 0.

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG: 1st Class 0 0 0, 2nd Class 0 0 0, 3rd Class 0 0 0.

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ: 1st Class 0 0 0, 2nd Class 0 0 0, 3rd Class 0 0 0.

VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR: 1st Class 0 0 0, 2nd Class 0 0 0, 3rd Class 0 0 0.

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON: 1st Class 0 0 0, 2nd Class 0 0 0, 3rd Class 0 0 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERMEDIATION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 18th Sept.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 16th Oct.
WILHELM	TUESDAY, 13th Nov.

ON TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR," Captain Woltman, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To MANILA ... 1st Class \$30.00, 2nd Class \$20.00, 3rd Class \$10.00.

To NEW GUINEA ... 1st Class \$25.00, 2nd Class \$15.00, 3rd Class \$8.00.

To BRISBANE ... 1st Class \$20.00, 2nd Class \$12.00, 3rd Class \$6.00.

To SYDNEY ... 1st Class \$18.00, 2nd Class \$10.00, 3rd Class \$5.00.

To MELBOURNE ... 1st Class \$16.00, 2nd Class \$9.00, 3rd Class \$4.00.

To YOKOHAMA ... 1st Class \$14.00, 2nd Class \$8.00, 3rd Class \$3.00.

To KOBÉ ... 1st Class \$12.00, 2nd Class \$7.00, 3rd Class \$2.00.

To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBÉ ... 1st Class \$14.00, 2nd Class \$8.00, 3rd Class \$3.00.

Through Rates of Passage Money from Hongkong: 1st Class \$30.00, 2nd Class \$20.00, 3rd Class \$10.00.

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA and AMERICA ... 1st Class \$60.00, 2nd Class \$40.00, 3rd Class \$20.00.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the J.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magdalen Express Steamers of N.D.L.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"GNEISENAU"	Wednesday, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wednesday, 26th Sept.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Wednesday, 26th Sept.

Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magdalen Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... 1st Class 62. 0 0, 2nd Class 42. 0 0, 3rd Class 22. 0 0.

To Bremen ... 1st Class 65. 0 0, 2nd Class 45. 0 0, 3rd Class 25. 0 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg ... 1st Class 65. 0 0, 2nd Class 45. 0 0, 3rd Class 25. 0 0.

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TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of September	JAVA PORTS	Second half of September
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of September	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of September
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(16)

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STEAMERS.		
		Matheson & Co.
		ZAFIRO, British str., 1,620, R. Rodger, 20th
		August—Manila 17th August, Hemp and
		Sugar—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
ATHENIAN, British str., 2,441, A. O. Cooper,		Z. Y. DE ALDEICO, Amr. str., 1,230, Xandaro
25th August—Vancouver 2nd August and		Echaux, 15th June—Manila 12th June—
Shanghai 24th, General—C. P. R. Co.		
BOURBON, French str., 390, Le Bail, 27th		
August—Saigon 23rd August, General—		
Chinese.		
CANTON, Norwegian str., 775, John Martin		
28th August—Lankat 5th Aug. Petroleum. Geo.		
McRae & Co.		
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, S. J. Payne		
28th August—Tientsin via Chiofo 18th Aug.		
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
CHOYSANG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandbach		
27th August—Shanghai and Swatow 28th		
August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
CORPIC, British str., 2,744, W. Finch		
20th July—San Francisco 27th June, Mails		
and General—O. & S. N. Co.		
DAPHNE, German str., 1,925, Schipper		
26th August—Moji 21st August, Coal—Hamburg		
—America Linie.		
EASTERN, British str., 3,587, F. W. Hood, R.N.R.		
28th August—Japan 21st Aug. General—Gibb,		
Livingston & Co.		
EMMA LUYER, German str., 1,159, G. Corand		
14th July—Mauritius 22nd May, Sugar—Chinese.		
GLENFAR, British str., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman		
21st August—Calcutta and Iquique 23rd June,		
General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.		
HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore		
29th August—Fochow 26th, Amoy 27th and		
Swatow 28th, August, General—Douglas, Laprak		
& Co.		
HOLSTEIN, German str., 1,103, A. Nischal		
29th August—Hohow 28th August, Coal and		
Tigs—Jensen & Co.		
KALCHUR, British str., 2,154, Walker		
2nd August—Newcastle 12th July, Coal—Arnhold,		
Karberg & Co.		
KASHING, British str., 1,143, T. W. Pickard		
24th August—Swatow 28th August, Ballast—		
Batterfield & Swire.		
KIANGSHING, Chinese str., 1,222, J. Bornet		
27th August—Shanghai 23rd August, General—		
Chinese.		
LOONCH, German str., 1,020, G. Schultze		
25th August—Bangkok 15th August, Rice—		
Batterfield & Swire.		
MADREINE RICKMERS, German str., 1,050,		
S. Simonsen		
28th August—Bangkok 17th Aug. Rice—Nippon		
Yusen Kaisha.		
MASAN MARU, Japanese str., 702, S. Tsurumi		
28th August—Swatow 28th August, General—		
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
MEERPO, Chinese str., 1,312, McArthur		
27th August—Shanghai 23rd August, General—		
Chinese.		
MERCEDER, British str., 3,500, J. S. McGregor		
3th August—Waihai 23rd August, Government		
Stores—Admiralty.		
MINNESOTA, American str., 1,323, J. H. Rinder		
24th August—Seattle 25th July and Shanghai		
21st Aug. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.		
NAMHANG, British str., 2,591, P. H. Relfe		
26th August—Calcutta via Straits 11th August,		
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
NEIL MACLEOD, Amr. str., 902, E. Corral		
19th June—Manila 16th June—Batterfield &		
Swire.		
NIPPON, British str., 1,225, Eddy		
25th August—Swatow 25th August, General—		
Batterfield & Swire.		
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,172, W. E. Filmer		
26th August—San Francisco 28th July and		
Shanghai 24th August, Mails and General—		
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.		
N. S. DE ROSARIO, Amr. str., 715, M. Lopez		
Blanco, 12th June—Manila 9th June—		
Batterfield & Swire.		
PAKAT, German str., 1,018, H. Dimes		
23rd Aug. Bangkok 16th Aug. Rice & Wood—		
Batterfield & Swire.		
PHUYEN, French str., 2,405, Daereste		
18th Aug.—Saigon 14th August, General—		
Bradley & Co.		
PITANULOK, German str., 1,267, D. Reimers		
27th August—Bangkok via Swatow 19th Aug.		
Rice & Wood—Batterfield & Swire.		
PRONTHES, Norwegian str., 1,025, O. Kornen		
2nd Aug.—Moji 24th July, Coal—Japanese.		
REIN, Norwegian str., 732, N. C. Mathison		
4th July—Bajang 27th June, Timber—Bradley		
& Co.		
RESOLUT, Norwegian str., 865, M. Jorgensen		
2nd August—Bangkok 22nd Aug. Rice—Arnhold,		
Karberg & Co.		
QUARTA, German str., 1,823, H. Madsen		
24th August—Sourabaya 12th August, General—		
Sander, Wieler & Co.		
ROBI, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond		
27th August—Manila 24th August, General—		
Shewan, Tomes & Co.		

